#### Business Notices.

GENIN'S SPRING STYLES for 1858, now ready.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,-For all manufacturing purposes Singer's Sawing Machines are deemed inde-pensable. The public most upon having their clothing &c., made by them. Singer's FARILY Sawing Machine is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar ness, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine or remedied them all it is to learn to operate. Using one of ever made, and the excitent to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price \$100, with irra-table complete. I. M. Stroug & Co., No. 456 Broadway.

"We prefer the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING Macrine for family use."
Office No. 345 Broadway, New York.

TWELVE AND FOURTEEN SHILLING GAITERS. at No. 336 Bowery (the old stand), where every variety of Ladie and Missee Shoes, Slippers and Rubhers are kept. Also, a sup-rior stock of Boys', Youths' and Colldren's Shoes, Rubber Promenade Bosts, &c., at J. R. MILLER'S Ladies Shoe Store, No. 332 Howery.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILES
SAWING MACHINES, No. 493 Broadway.

"From our own family use, we became feelly satisfied that
GROVER & BAKER'S Machine is the best, and we scoordingly purbased it."

"To all of which The Tribune says, Amen. That the writer
of a notice of Sewing Machines, that we lately published, prefets Wheeler & Wilson's does not make them preferable.

[N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 9, 1857.

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE-Latest improvement. Office, No. 449 Broadway, New York.

HENT, WEBSTER & Co., HINT, WEBSTER & CO.,
INFROVED TIGHT STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
We are now prepared to exhibit this newly invented and
wakable instrument, and would respectfully solidit a call from all
persons is weart of a Sewing Machine whose qualities have only
to be tried to be duly appreciated. We have opened the commodious recome, No. 463 Broadway, for the sale of these machines,
and all interested are respectfully invited to examine and deside
upon their mostile for themselves.

HUNT, WEBSTER & CO., No. 463 Broadway.

BARTHOLF'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES.
For Tailors, Paul. Vest and Dressmakers, Boot and Shoe Fitris, and general use. Salesroom, No. 489 Broadway.
Corner Broome-at.

a. Co., store No. 23 Nassan et., between Pine and Celarata, will give their personal attention to the sale of Household Furniture at the realdences of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season. They will also have regular weekly sales at their store for the convenience of those desiring this medium of

CEDAR TRUNKS for preserving Furs and Woolens from moth at John Black's large Trunk Stores, No. 4 Murray st. and No. 72 Majden-lane. Prices \$4 and \$5 each.

WINDOW SHADES. Wholesale or Retail.

SPRING STYLES, 1358.

New patterns made by our patented process. The only article list will stand a warm climate.

Also, all kinds of Window Shade Materials.

KELTY & FERGUSON.

Window Shade Manufacturers, No. 291 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Every atom of mercury, from or other mineral introduced into the sytem, leaves its marks behind. These PLLLs are a combination of healtiful, puri-tying toxic, vegetable extracts, they invigorate as well as purge-and regulate, and relieve every complaint incident to the internal

LOOK!!!—Low prices for CARPETS!!!—

8.00,000 worth of English Carpeting at a tromundate reduction.

Regish Ver.ver Careers 9/, 10/, and 11/ per yard!

Beautiful Degram Careers 3/, 4/, and 5/ per yard!

Beautiful Degram Careers 3/, 4/, and 5/ per yard! Besutiful Dignain Cappers of yard?
OH. CLOYM 2/6, 3/, and 4/ per yard?
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE-MARSH & CO. o. 2 Vesey st., Astor House.—TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, SR. R.BRACES, Silk Elastic STOCKINGS for various veins, rery variety of BANDAGES skillfully applied. A female attem-prieste rooms for ladies.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cent), for sale at

# New York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1858.

#### THE VIRGINIANS, PART V.

THACKERAY'S new novel (THE VIRGINIANS) is continued in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week. Persons desiring copies can obtain them at our Publication office, this morning.

Our readers will hear gladly that we have private and confidential advices from Washington which fully justify our conviction that the Lecompton fraud cannot pass the House of Representatives. It will of course be driven through the Senate on Menday or Tuesday next, but by a smaller majority than its advocates have confidently anticipated. Thence it goes to the House, where a very different fortune awaits t. Though its backers have never triumphed on one of the preliminary questions which have divided the House, they yet have maintained an air of confidence throughout-a confidence which to facts known to the public have warranted. We rejoice, however, in our ability to assure the adversaries of government by ballotstuffing and Directory-copying that this iniquitous device will either be laid on the table of the House or so smended that its own fathers will disown it.

Of course unforeseen blunders or culpable apathy on our side may yet prevent this result, but we deem this hardly possible. We exhart all who etard for Free Kansas to work on in the cheering knowledge that the great issue is soon to be decided, and in the lively faith that the decision will

A public meeting of prominent clergymen and laymen was held last night at the Historical Society's Rooms, to initiate measures for the better observance of the Sabbath. A general interchange of opinions was had, but no decisive course was resolved upon beyond a personal effort to induce such improvement in public opinion as would tend to secure the enforcement of laws upon the subject. Other meetings will probably be held.

Ex-Ald. Smith of Brooklyn, who was wounded in Caral street on Sunday night by a pistol shot intended for another person, died yesterday, after suffering amputation of the arm. This unfortunate occurrence is a fearful commentary upon the insecurity of life in this city. The neighborhood in which it happened is infested by dozens of low grog-stop brothels, from one of which the disturbance ending so sadly sprung. If it were possible to enact a law confiscating a house of disorderly character, and inflexibly selling it for the benefit of the State, leaving the owner without the hope of recovery, we might abate these nuisances. All other methods have failed.

Seldom does a mail from Europe bring such a mass of interesting intelligence as that of the steamer North American. On another page we give the speech of Lord Derby on appearing in the House of Lords as Prime Minister of Great Britain; a detailed report of the trial of Orsini and his comrades; and a vivid narrative of the capture of Yek and the other high officials of Canton, all received by that steamer.

We learn from Washington that Moses Opell has been appointed a General Appraiser of Customs in our city, vice Stephen D. Dillaye, removed. We believe this change will be generally approved -the removal part of it, at least.

give the certificates, so as to make the Legislature of Kan-as Free State

In the SENATE yesterday, Mr. Crittenden made a thorough and searching exposure of the Kansas usurpation, which excited unusual interest, and produced a marked effect upon wavering minds. He was followed by Mr. Trumbull of Illinois, at the conclusion of whose remarks the Senate ad-

iourned. In the House, the Army bill was discussed by Mesers, Quitman, Pendleton, Humphrey Marshall, Bingham, Bryan and Giddings.

"What shall our State do to replenish her hollow Treasury?" is a question of the deepest importance to every citizen of New-York. In one way or another, the end must be secured; for our Grand Canal must somehew be completed, our Public Faith be kept, and the necessary cost of our State Government be paid. All this is surely to be done; and it were far better every way to do it promptly, freely, manfully, than haltingly, reluctantly, and after we shall have permitted the State's credit to be dishonored. It is not pleasant to pay high taxes; but we may better pay them to maintain the State's honor than to retrieve it.

Thus thought and acted a majority of our last Legislature; and, though by so doing they damaged the Republican party which had a majority therein, we honor them for it. Though we lost the last State Election because of the Canal Tax, we rejoice that it was imposed-that a Republican ascendency was found obedient to the dictates of Honor and Duty. Should our present State Officers recommend a renewal of that Tax, we shall bow to the necessity which impels it and probably interpose no objection. While, however, we are willing to bear taxation.

if taxation must be, we believe that the Central Railroad ought to be required to contribute liberally toward the relief of the State Treasury from its embarrassments. We hold that the State, by constructing her great Canal, created the most favorable route in America for a productive Railroad, and that she was perfectly justified in her original requirement that any freight carried over that Road should pay Canal Tolls into her Treasury. We hold that the waiver of that requirement in 1851 was premature, if not absolutely wrong-that it should not have taken effect, if at all, until the Canal Enlargement shall have been completed and its benefits realized. We hold that the State, in effect, made a magnificent gift to the Central Road by taking off those Tolls-a gift irrevocable so far as past business is concerned, but which she is under no obligation to increase indefinitely by persisting in the policy inaugurated in 1851. In short, we believe that the State rightfully may and should, in substance if not to the full extent, resume her bounty, and restore the Canal Tolls on Freight passing over the Central Road. Of course, we do not believe that other Railroads than those exempted from tells in 1851-Railroads built with no expectation, no stipulation, that they should be required to pay tolls-can now be justly subjected to this burden, and we cannot see why such a thing is proposed, unless it be to widen the area of hoswilty to the re-imposition of tolls so as to insure the defeat of that measure. But why the Central Road should be allowed to strip the Canal of freight, without being re-subjected to tolls, we cannot imagine.

As to the pretense that Canal Tolls on that Road will drive freight to rival routes through Pennsylvania and Maryland, we admit that it has some force, but not much. It will drive three tuns to the New-York Canals to one to the Pennsylvania and Baltimore Railroads. We can afford to be just to our own tax-payers without danger of ruining the Trade of our Railroads.

The view of this subject taken by the more direct friends of our Canals will be found presented in an essay on another page of this journal.

There seems to be a grave difference between us and some gentlemen in the Assembly of our State with whom we have hitherto been so fortunate as to agree in the main. That difference relates to the manner in which the current attack on the Emigrant Commission should be met. We have faith in the integrity and general good conduct of that Commission, though we do not deem it impossible that abuses may have crept into that conduct. If there be such, while we detest the impulses in which and the men with whom the present foray originated, we insist that such abuses be ferreted out and corrected. And we protest against any action on the part of the Commission, its employees. or of Republicans in the Legislature, which may be cited, even falsely, to support a charge that our side dreads and evades the most searching investi-

Yessis, Baker, Van Valkenburgh and Barnes of the Assembly do not see this matter as we do, and the have said their say accordingly. Mr. Barnes was particularly indiguant (without any direct cause, so far as we can recollect) that he should have been represented as opposed to or impeding investigation. Yet, on the day after he had aired his vocabulary at our expense, we find in our Legislative report the following:

Mr. Charles offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring James W. Hamilton to the bar of the House, to answer for contempt.

Mr. Barnes moved as an amendment that the Com-

mittee allow the Commissioners of Emigration to ap-pear by counsel at all times during the investigation, except when discussing and deciding questions, to cross-examine witnesses, and to allow them to produce witnesses in their own behalf, and also to allow all witnesses to have the benefit of counsel to advise them when an answer will criminate themselves, or furnish a link in the cridence that would tend to convict them of nk in the cridence that would tend to c larger misdemeanor.

If anything has been said or implied by THE TRIBUNE so damaging to the Castle Garden management as this proposition, we wish to recant it, for we think it cannot be just. We protest against any more motions from Mr. Barnes, in the guise of a friend to the Emigrant Commission. No open enemy could strike such deadly blows as the above.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE INEW-YORK TRIBUNE

#### Rhode Island Republican State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, March 17, 1858. A straight Republican State Convention was held in this city to-day. The Hon. Thomas Davis, late M. C., presided. It was small in numbers, and composed of those opposed to the action of the late Republican State Convention in changing the name of the party to that of American Republican.

It nominated the present Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State, for reelection, who are also the candidates of the American Republicans. New men were placed in nomination for the offices of General Treasurer and Attorney-General.

The Providence Banks.

The Providence Bank Statement for the week ending the 15th inst. shows the following:

against Lecompton, at length made up his mind to

Providence Bank Statement for the week ending the 15th inst. shows the following:

Circulation. \$1.310.796 | Leans. \$16.915.345 |
Deposits. 1.930.03 | Specie. \$20,823

## THE LATEST NEWS

RECEIVED BY

### MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. I. TRIBUNE. m Gur Oum Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 17, 1857. Mr. Crittenden made a great speech to-daynoble speech-clear, logical, eloquent, denunciatory of Lecompton as a fraud, an imposition, and an outrage: fraudulent in its conception, growth and fruition; a disgrace, an infamy, bolstered up by flimsy pretexts and technical quibbles which no man believed, which every man saw through. The Lecompton Constitution was rejected, abhorred by a vast majority of the people of Kansas. The question before Corgress was, not whether Kansas should be admitted, but whether a sham Constitution should be forced upon an unwilling people.

After stating the facts and arraying the evidence with masterly skill, to prove to a demonstration that Lecompton was a base cheat, the galiant old statesman raised his tall form to its full height, shook his white locks, and energetically declared that as a Southern man he would resist to the last this infamous aggression on the North, this tyrannical attempt to trample on the rights of the people of Kansas. No good to the country, no good to the South, could come from forcing the Lecompton instrument on Kansas, and he implored the Senate, he implored the friends of the Union not to bring this disgrace, this evil on the country. At the end he gave notice of an amendment referring the whole subject to the people of Kansas for settle-

Mr. Crittenden spoke two hours. The Senate was very full, the chamber crowded with Repre sentatives and the galleries overflowing. He was heard with most perfect attention from the beginning to the close, and evidently made a deep impression. A Democratic Senator said this afternoon that it was impossible to pass Lecompton after such a speech. The Lecomptonites feel the blow keenly coming from such a quarter, especially as Mr. Crittenden took such high ground, speaking above all reference to party or to partisan or sectional considerations, but simply as an honest, patriotic statesman, anxious to save his country from the disgrace and danger of a great crime.

Gov. Robinson of Kansas arrived here to-day. From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 17, 1858. Mr. Crittenden's speech to-day was a great suc cess. It was more directed to a careful exposition

of the subject, than to oratorical display. He boldly charged that fraud was marked throughout the whole proceedings in Kansas, from the inception of the Convention down to the present act of the drama, and that the main effort had been to crush out that popular sentiment which was the only true basis of a republican government.

While the Administration side expected his opposition, they were not prepared for this scathing review, and their new allies, such as Mr. Kennedy, winced under the exceriating process. Every social appliance had been brought to bear upon Mr. Crittenden in the hope of subduing such a demonstration, and the Slave Power addressed its best blandishments to conciliate him-with what effect

This declaration is more important than it appears on the surface. In their recent conferences the Southern Americans had failed to agree upon any fixed basis for a future policy, and the Tennessee members of the House withdrew, declining any participation in opposition to Lecompton. Six who voted in favor of Mr. Harris's movement on Friday are now likely to be confirmed in their opposition, and, if they stand resolute, Lecompton cannot pass without additional recruits, though it is still claimed that it can by the Administration. In any event, the bill must be so modified as to remove the sting and destroy the purpose of its contrivers.

Mr. Bell will follow up the attack to-morrow with a speech worthy of his fame and of the occasion.

Mrs. Senator Gwin issued several bundred cards to-day for a fancy ball on April 8, with a notice that a fancy costume was obligatory.

Mr. Florence's movement for an investigation into the sale of the Pennsylvania Bank was made, in order to relieve Mr. Campbell from calumnious reflections, and to fix the responsibility of receiving \$25,000 on Mr. Miller, the late Postmaster of Philadelphia where it exclusively belongs.

Mr. Jefferson Davis will hardly appear to vote on Monday, unless an unexpected urgency occurs. His sight is seriously endangered. Mr. Reid still continues sick at Richmond, and Mr. Bates in Delaware. Lecompton may thus lose three votes. From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 17, 1858. Lecompton is dead. The report is that Calhoun vill to-morrow declare that a Free-State Legislature of Kansas and Pro-Slavery State officers have been elected; but saltpeter cannot save Lecompton. The Anti-Lecompton forces in the House now count 120. Horace F. Clark, Pendleton and Dewart are all right.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 17. Recent information from Kansas removes all doubt as to the election of the Free-State ticket, and therefore Mr. Calboun has declared his intention to give ceri ficates accordingly.

Mr. Crittenden's speech in the Senate attracted the largest andience of any Kansas speech. Mr. Stockel, Lord Napier, and many members of the House of Representatives were on the floor, Mrs. Crittenden and several of the ladies of the Senators in the galleries: and his friends crowded round him shortly after he had

oncluded and congratulated him.

The Republican members of the House are in full sucus to-night. They want reasonable time for dis-ussion—say from one to two weeks, after the Kansas comes from the Senate, when they will be willing at the question be taken.

The House Select Committee of Investion on Print-The House Select Committee of Investion on Printing declares the fact that the printing of the two last Congresses cost about \$4,700,000. While some of the members of the Committee will report in favor of establishing a Government office for printing and binding, to be under the Secretary of the Interior, others will propose amendments to the present laws on the subject, and recommend a reduction of 35 per cent from present prices; also that no book exceeding two hundred and fifty pages be printed except by the joint resolution of Congress, nor any work commenced unless the Executive officer from whom it emantes certifies that the document is complete, and anates certifies that the document is complete, and that the binding be given to the lowest bidder under such guards as will prevent further abuse. In view fact that many thousands of dollars are paid of the fact that many houseasts of doinst are pau-annually to three newspapers in Washington for pub-lishing proposals for carrying the mails, the Committee will recommend that one paper here be selected for that purpose; and to have greater publicity in the States and Territories where that service is to be per-formed; also that the Executive control over the Port Office blanks, and other printing and binding for the Departments, be removed and the work let to the

All the vacant cadetships in the Military Academy

The Massachusetts Legislature. Bostos, Wednesday, March 17, 1858. The address for the removal of Judge Loring passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 14.

XXXVth CONGRESS .... First Session.

SENATE .... Washington, March ft, 1833. The preliminary business transacted embrace thing of importance. The nemoral of the Legislature of I tah was or

dered to be printed.

Mr. HALE (N. H.) bad a personal explanation with
Mr. Berjamin (La.) The latter said in his speech the
other day that the former approved Mr. Toomb's bill.
Mr. Hale quoted his exact words from The Globe,
which showed that he only approved of a certain por-

Mr. BENJAMIN (La.) said that he spoke from

Mr. CRITENDEN (Ky.) spoke on Kausas. He re

Mr. CRIITENDEN (Ky.) spoke on Kansas. He referred to the right of the people to govern themselves
as the great principle applicable to present circumstances. The President, he said, has recommended,
with unusual earnestness, the admission of Kansas.
It was a question, in his mind, only of facts, whether
the Le compton Constitution comes with such author
ity and sanction from the people as obliges us to recognize it as the Constitution of Kansas.

He thought it did not, and said that the evidence of
Messis, Walker and Stanton show it to be agrained the

He thought it did not, and said that the evidence of Mesers. Walker and Stanton show it to be against the will of an over whelming majority of the people.

Mr. Crittenden recapitulated the statements as to the various frands committed at the elections, and then examined the legality of the Lecompton Constitution, declaring that it was not the Constitution of Kansas, but only of the Convention which framed it. The vote of ten thousand against it, on the 4th of January, shows that it is not the Constitution of the people. They tell you it is particularly obnoxious to

January, shows that it is not the Constitution of the people. They tell you it is particularly obnoxious to them, because it is tainted with fraud. It is one of a series of frauds instigated for the purpose of getting and keeping possession of the Government of Kansas, from the first election carried by armed invaders from Missouri down to the present day. Hence he concluded that to impose it on Kansas would be a plain and palpable violation of the right of the people to govern themselves. But, continued Mr. Crittenden, the Lecompton Constitution carries on its face the evidence of corruption. Those who framed it knew that it contained provisions which the Free-State men could not assent to. Therefore

shown in its favor were put in with the view of exhib

shown in its tayor were put in with the view or exini-ting a suitable majority; and in order not to make the fraud too monstrons, they went just beyond the line. The fraudulent intent was apparent through-out. And how, he asked, can gentlemen ignore these frauds, in the fact of internal evidence and concurrent testimony! The people of Kansas say that it is not their Constitution, and ask us to send it head, to be submitted to a vote of the people.

that it is not their Constitution, and ask us to send it back to be submitted to a vote of the people. Can we, he asked, refuse such a request? Can Senators turn from such evidence to legal technicalities and presumptions of law? They ought to look to truth and principle, without searching for presumptions and precedents. Holding these principles, he said, he could not put his hand to the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. Crittenden then asked, what can the South gain by the admission of Kansas under that Constitution? No Senator believes that she can be a Slave State; the laws of climate and geography forbid it. In sup-

the laws of climate and geography to bid it. In sup-port of this view, he quoted the sentiments of several members of Congress, including Mr. Keitt. Mr. HAMMOND-Did Mr. Keitt say so? Mr. CRITTENDEN-It was so reported.

Mr. CRITTENDEN-It was so reported.
Mr. HAMMOND-Mr. Keitt quoted a passage to

on various topics. He was, he said, "according to the terms now used," a Southern Democrat. He had lived all his life in a Southern climate, and was ready to defend his nights there; but in the same resolute spirit in which he would defend his own rights would he defend the rights of others. He repeated that he did not believe Kansas could be a Slave State; the Southern desired in the temperature of the Missouri

not believe Kansas could be a Slave State; the South was deceived in that respect. Referring to the Missouri Compromise, he said it would have been better to let it stand. The South could gain nothing by it, nor the North; but it was hallowed as a bond of union. Its accomplishment was halled as one of the greatest acts of that great leader, Henry Clay. It brought pence to the country, by localizing Slavery, and it should not have been broken. He was growing older, and less susceptible to new impressions, and would have been content to have rested upon that Compromise. Has its repeal brought us pence? The reverse of pence—it has brought us trouble. Turning to Kansas, he said that he would vote for her admission if he thought that it would bring peace; but he did not believe it would.

sion if he thought that it would bring peace; but he did not believe it would.

It is said that the admission will localize the question of Slavery in that Territory. He did not believe it. If that question is to be debated, it will be debated here; but it must be debated in the right way. There should be no excitement. Why should his friends at the North use such invectives, invectives he must say of a most atrocious kind? Why should we not live in peace and harmony as our fathers did? We are invited in language and in blood. And yet the great destinies of the future are forgotton, while this petty subject of disagreement is nursed into colossal proportions. Alluding to previous debates, he said that he was much gratified in learning from them the comparative resources of the two sections of our country. The Senator from South Carolina had detailed the resources of the North; and while he was listening to them it seemed to him that this was the most natural unit in the world. If either of these sections was apart, it would make a nation of which any man may be proud to be a citizen. What a magnificent Union it makes when you put both together! Were this discord but

when you put both together. Whet a magnificent Union it makes when you put both together. Were this discord but lulled, what a Summer's sea lies before us of bound-less presperity! In conclusion, he said that he should vote on the question as a Senator of the United States

of America, not as a sectional man. He owed allegiance to no section. The course which he would approve would be to pass a law by which the Constitution shall be submitted to the vote of the people, and if it be ratified he would admit Kansas into the

Mr. TRUMBULL [III.] then rose, and after compli-

Mr. TRUMBULL [Ill.] then rose, and after complimenting Mr. Crittenden's speech, proceeded to state his objections to the Lecompton Constitution. He said: We are in the midst of a great strife. Pass this bill, says one party, and there will be civil war. Reject it, says another, and there will be a dissolution of the Union. But for the Slavery question lying at the bottom of the question, he apprehended few would be opposed to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He held the immediate cause of our present difficulties to be the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act. He then entered into a review of the Slavery question since 1850, previous to which, he said, the policy was non-intervention. That policy gave peace to the country. He here quoted from General Cass to show the state of the country at that time. With the repeal of the Missouri Compromise

treneral Cass to show the state of the country at that time. With the repeal of the Missouri Compromise the agitation commenced. Many who voted for that repeal, he thought, did not forsee the consequences that have since flowed from it. But from that day to this the Halls of Congress have not ceased to echo

peeches on Slavery.

Mr. Trumbull then discussed the Dred Scott decis

of Congress, which has just so much power as the Constitution gives it. He here quoted various decis-

constitution gives it. The acre quotes are the constitution gives it. The reversignty of the Territories for the Territories. The reversignty of the Territories he contended lies, according to those decisions, in Congress, and Congress can legislate to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. Shall the individual political decisions of Judges in the Dred Scott case over those these decisions, extending over a period of

throw these decisions, extending over a period of nearly fifty years? Congress, then, having the power to make all needful rules, and believing, as he did, that

Slavery was not beneficial, he thought that Congress ought to prevent its recognition in the Territories, so

ought to prevent its recognition in the Territories, so that all new States shall be free.

Coming to Kansas, Mr. Trumbull recapitulated the outrages and frauds which occurred in that Territory, and which culminated in the Lecompton Constitution, and this Constitution, the creature of fraud, is sought to be maintained on the plea of legitimacy. He denied its legitimacy. The Kansas-Nebraska bill, he contended, was not an Enabling act. The Lecomposition. He

ton Convention was not a legal Convention. He looked on this Kansas question as no insignificant one.

the did not know what would follow the passage of this Constitution. He could not foresee the conse-quences, nor would be be held responsible for them.

guerces, nor would he be held responsible for them. But he knew what would follow its rejection: there would be peace and quietness. All that Kansas asks of Congress is to cease legislation. Her people can get along very well now. They have rescued their Government from the hands of usurpers. All that they ask is to be let alone, and in due time they will force a Constitution suitable to themselves.

At the close of Mr. Trumbull's speech, there was ome conversation about meeting at 11 in the morning.

some conversation about meeting at II in the morning and also about an evening session, but the subject was finally postponed until to-morrow. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The memorial from the Legislature of Utan was or

Mr. QUITMAN (Miss.) appealed to the House to

take up the Army bill, and continue the debate thereon until it was disposed of, which he supposed would be to-metrow.

a Constitution suitable to themselves.

the Free-State men could not assent to, none were allowed to vote unless sworn to s Slavery provisions and all. The six thous

Mr. PENDLETON (Ohio: a terested an increase of the Regular Army, stating its necessity if we dispect the Executive to perform efficiently the duties imposed

on him by the Constitution.

Mr. Pendleton spoke for obly of the necessity of defending our extensive possessions against the Indians, some of whom are incred to war by the Mormons, who are themselves in rebellion. Lecidental to the present necessity, Mr. Pendleton referred to the future, when these possessions will be largely extended by the acquisitions of Cuba, Central America, Mexice, Ac. He thought that it was the duty of the Government to demand peremptorily from Spain, indemnity for the past, and security for the future, and on her failure to give it to take Cuba. The other countries alluded to give it, to take Cuba. The other constries alluded to

ould all come in good time.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL (Ky.) replied to Messis. Faulkner and Pendleton, complimenting the regular army for its bravery and chivalric sense of henor, but favoring the employment of volunteers in the present emergency as the most ready and efficient force. Reculting for the regulars, he said, was a slow process, while five regiments of volunteers are

now ready for service, and can march to-morrow.

Mr. BINGHAM (Ohio) was opposed both to the majority bull for the enrolment of volunteers and to Mr. Faulkner's substitute for additional regulars. As msjority bill for the enrolment of volunteers, and to Mr. Faulkner's substitute for additional regulars. As at present advised, he would vote against the proposed increase either of volunteers or regulars, for he did not believe that the condition of affairs in Utah or Texas, or anywhere else, required it. The Mormons were told by the Democratic party that they might regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, and they established polygamy. He wanted Congress to start in the right direction. Let them pass a law prohibiting polygamy in the future. Let all peaceful remedies be first exhausted before resorting to the arbitrament of the sword. If these fail, then resort to a conflict of arms. He thought that under present circumstances the House would be more within the line of its duty in preparing articles of impeachment against the President for high crimes and misdemennors, than in voting five regiments to put under his control during the revers of Congress.

Mr. BRYAN (Texas) advocated volunteers for the frontiers of Texas. The regulars in that State having been ordered to Utah, he showed the necessity of prempt action.

Mr. CHINDINGS (Ohiol said a few words in defense

GIDDINGS (Ohio) said a few words in defense

of the Indians, who, he contended, would not injure the whites, if they did not molest them.

Mr. FARNSWORTH [III.] proposed an amendment that so much of the bill as provides for a mounted force in Texas shall not be put into effect, in case she shall secede from, or maintain a hostile attitude toward the Union. Adjourned.

The Genesee River. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, March 17, 1858, The Genesee River is unusually high, and in coase-quence of it the Genesee Valley is flooded.

St. Patrick's Day in Toronto. Tonosto, C. W., Wednesday, March 17, 1858.

A serious row occurred here to-day, in the Irish procession in honor of St. Patrick. One man named Matthew Shehan supposed to be fatally stabbed, a number of others seriously injured.

The New-Jersey Legislature. TRENTON, Wednesday, March 17, 1858.

The two Houses of the Legislature of New-Jersey have determined to adjourn sine die on the 18th inst

FROM ALBANY.

Mr. HAMMOND—Mr. Kentt quoted a passage to that effect, but did not indorse it.

Mr. CRITIENDEN resumed, contending that the majority of the people of Kansas should be allowed to make such a Constitution as they please. That, he said, is the graat American principle—that is the principle of the South itself. He then spoke discursively on various tonics. He was, he said "maccording to the From Oar Own Correspondent.
ALBANY, March 17, 1858.

The telegraph has already informed you that the everlasting question of the Castle Garden Investigating Committee, and the contumacious witness, was sgain brought up in the Assembly last evening on a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to fetch Mr. Hamilton before the bar of the House to answer the contempt in refusing to answer questions put to him by the Investigating Committee, which resolution, after considerable wran gling discussion and conflicting statements of mem bers as to the facts in the case, was adopted. One member of the Committee, Mr. Horton, asserted that Hamilton was permitted advisory counsel, while other members, not of the Committee, stated that counsel was not permitted. The language of the report of the Investigating Committee itself. as well as that of the resolution adopted by the House calling Mr. Hamilton up to the bar to

answer, implies that counsel was not permitted.

The facts in the case, as I obtain them from it telligent gentleman who was in the Committee-room at the time Hamilton was called to testify, are, that there was no counsel in the room; that Mr. Devlin, whom Mr. Hamilton desired to employ as his counsel, had been requested to leave the room, in accordance with a rule of the Committee that only one witness should be present at a time; and that Mr. Devlin, who thoroughly understands the ropes in regard to the management of Castle Garden, is believed to have been subpensed only in order that he should not appear as counsel for

This morning the Sergeant-at-Arms brought is his prisoner, who, when being questioned as to what excuse, if any, he had to offer why he should not be regarded as in contempt of the House, pre-sented a written statement, the gist of which was that he understood by a previous vote of the House, discharging him from arrest by a vote of 111 to 1. entitled to counsel; that another witness. Mr. Kennedy, who stands also constructively charged with a misdemeanor, was permitted to have counsel; that he was advised that he was entitled to counsel before the Committee. Furthermore, that he employed Mr. John E. Devlin as his counsel, and that before he was sworn, the Committee re quested Mr. Devlin to leave the room, with which request be complied; that he intended no disrespect either to the Committee or the House, and that the Committee adjourned, on his asking for

without deciding the question whether his request should be complied with. Mr. LANING offered the following resolutions: Resolved, That James W. Hamilton, now in the custody of the erge ant at Arms, he and he is hereby discharged from custody, e not having intended any contempt of this House or of its

Resolved, further. That the said James W. Hamilton and the Commissioners of Emigration, and all other persons deed commissioners of Emigration, and all other persons deed themselves charged in the resolution under which the Commiss acting, be allowed to have counsel present at every meeting the Select Committee or Investigation in regard to the admiration of the Emigrant Depot at Castle Garden at which the month may may be taken, to produce testimony and cross-examine

Mr. L. proceeded to give his reasons-which seemed to your correspondent very good ones—why these resolutions should be adopted. He had under-stood, when this question was up the other day, that the general sentiment of the House was that Mr. Trumbull then discussed the Dred Scott decision, controvering the view of the Senator from Louisians (Berjamin), and following at great length the cases cited by that Senator. Thence proceeding to the general question, he denied the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States extends Slavery into the Territories, contending that the Constitution does not itself operate over the Territories excepting by act of Congress which has just as much proven at the the implicated witnesses should have counsel. Mr. Kennedy had been permitted counsel. Mr. Hamilton is equally implicated. One of the charges was that of fraud in the sale of tickets—a labor exclusively confided to Mr. Hamilton. Being thus charged with a crime, he was entitled, by the Constitution and by the common law, to counsel, and Mr. L. could not see any contempt in the case.

Mr. MILLER moved to amend by remanding Hamilton into custody until he shall answer the mestions propounded. Mr. WAGER offered an amendment that Hamilton

may have counsel present to advise with upon such xemination. After a lengthy discussion, in which several members participated, the previous question was moved, which would cut off the amendments. The previous

question was not sustained. Mr. LANING accepted the amendment as a substitute for his original resolution, and after further discussion, it was adopted, 63 to 40. The resolution

Resolved, That James W. Hamilton be and he is hereby remarked into the custody of the Servenit at Arms, there to remain ntill be shall answer the questions propounded to him by the Special Committee on Castle Garden investigation and that James W. Hamilton may have counsel present to advise with upon such examination.

This resolution, it will be seen, only applies to the case of Hamilton, and it is quite probable that the same farce may be played again by the Assemby when the next witness is called up for examina-

the privilege of cross-questioning witnesses, but this the Committee, and also the Assembly, deny

Mr. CRAIN, from the Committee on Elections, presented a report in the case of the seat occupied by Mr. Seeley and contested by Mr. James A. Dolan, in favor of the sitting member. Mr. MATHER presented a minority report in favor

Mr. WAGER presented a majority report to amend the apportionment act so as to give Broome County two members of the Assembly, and Livingston only

Mr. Barkes announced a minority report a forthcoming, and the subject was made the special order for Thursday evening of next week.

Mr. Garrisos reported a bill for the better reported to the better report

lation of Railroads in the City of New-York.

Mr. Wier reported a bill in relation to goods age at suction in the City of New-York.

Mr. Wager reported a bill to authorize Cleria of Courts in cities to take acknowledgments.

Mr. Tappan reported a bill in relation to a purisdiction of the Marine Court in the City of No. York, and Mr. BEACH one in relation to rate of ferriage between New-York and Long Island, una was made the special order for Friday of any neck.

A large number of private and local bills was also reported in the Assembly.

Mr. Srow's Free Pass bill was taken up in
SENATE to-day, on its final passage or third;

Mr. SPINOLA took the floor and exhausted in

ten minutes in reading extracts from various as, papers in opposition to the bill, and attempting throw ridicule upon Mr. Stow. When his ten mentes had expired, it appeared evident that his object. was to delay action upon the bill before the Semuntil the hour assigned for an Executive sensitive, and thus postpone action upon bill. Having taken his seat he immediately as

bill. Having taken his seat, he immediately reagain in his place, as he said, to use up another be
minutes, when he was immediately called to orde.

Mr. MANDIVILLE offered to help him out by a
ishing the reading of the extracts. But at the critcal moment a brilliant idea struck the Senator has
the HId, and he commenced an attack on the be
minute rule, which he characterized as a snap just
ment against free speech, entered up in the absenof many Senators, and he was not disposed to me
gard it as of binding force. He therefore moved to
tay it on the table. by it on the table.

The CHAIR decided the motion out of order wat could not be acted upon till such time as the Sense should reconsider the resolution ordering the ter

So Mr. SPINOLA moved to reconsider that resolution, and immediately proceeded to discuss the Pres Pass bill. He was called to order and the point of order sustained. Leave was then asked and grant ed that he might proceed in order. Under this leave he took the extraordinary position that be could now go on, and could not again be called to order. matter what latitude or time he might take. Acting upon this idea he launched out into another di-

ion upon general subjects. sion upon general subjects.

The CHAIR again ruled him out of order. From this decision he appealed, and that question being decided debateable, Mr. SPINOLA remarked, set, roce, to a Senator near him, "I've got cm-I'm." got 'em now;' looking up at the clock and chuck-ling audibly. He soon obtained the floor and su-proceeding to use the same latitude of remark u-before when he was again called to order. The is-genious Senator from the HIId here made another remarkable discovery in parliamentary law, viz.

that being engaged in discussing a question of order he could not be called to order.

At this juncture a Senator stepped up and quistly suggested to Mr. Spinola that he had better "dy up," and permit the vote to be taken, as, in he present state of attendance in the Senate, he though the bill could not be killed by a vote. Mr. & replied that if he thought so he would stop: but a wished to be sure, he had not like a vote but a wished to be sure; he did not like to take any da gerous risks; and his friendly adviser recommend canvassing the Senate, when the unexpected enhance of Senator Sloan damaged the prospects of the sia materially, and he informed Mr. Spinola that a thing couldn't be done. Other Senators were consionally interrupting Mr. Spinola with points of order, &c., which answered his purpose—that of using up time—quite as well as that of talking has self. Finally, the hour of 12 having arrived the President aunounced the special order, the Ever

Mr. Diven asked unanimous consent to postose the special order for one hour, but Spinola in hig glee objected, and the doors of the Senate wen closed. I believe that nothing of importance we done in Executive Session, and when the done were again thrown open, Mr. MANDEVILLS, we had the floor, gave way to a personal explanation.

Mr. SLOAN took the floor, and in behalf of Mr.

Mr. SLOAN took the floor, and in behalf of Mr. Spinola, in reference to a passage at arms between that gentleman and Mr. Stow, which occurred several days ago in a discussion on the Free Pass is At that time Mr. Spinola made a statement have personal reference to the Senator from the XXIM. Mr. Stow, to which that gentleman promptly a sponded that the statement of the Senator from the HIII was "unqualifiedly false." A few moment later Mr. Stow apologized to the Senate, but ofte the Senator, for the language he had used Sinot then Mr. Spinola has taken every opportunity sessible to step on Mr. Stow's corns: but finding the he could not make much capital in that directed he could not make much capital in that dire he finally concluded it best to come to terms and Mr. Sloan was called in as a mediator.

Mr. SLOAN performed the task gracefully as apparently to the satisfaction of all parties. It withdrew, on behalf of his friend Mr. Spinola and fensive language that gentleman may have used a regard to Mr. Stow, and disclaimed, in the same half, any intention to reflect on the private character of the Senator from the XXIXth, or to imper his motives as a Senator.

Mr. Stow expressed his regret that under six he deemed at the time strong provocation, he is used language unbecoming a Senator. He was be human, and when his character and motives were unjustly assailed he would consider himself less that a man if he did not resent it.

Mr. SPINOLA withdrew his appeal from the be ferred back to the Committee on the Whole.

[Additional by Telegraph.] SENATE-EVENIN The Controller and Attorney-General repeteds be of particulars as to the expense of the reference in the case of the State vs. Munson J. Lockwood. The have no efficial certificate of the indgment reads against the State, but believe it \$39,000.

The bill to provide a Clerk at \$69,000.

The bill to provide a Clerk and Deputy to the but of Special Sessions in New-York, was orders a third reading, after adopting an amendment by K. Nixon that three Justices of the said Court as st, one of whom shall preside, and that all by Justices in Convention shall designate the Justice the said Court and term of attendance. Justices in Convention shall designate the Justical the said Court and term of attendance; the Servisors to fix the compensation for such extra series which are not to be diminished or increased days the term of office, also gives the Convention power to appoint extra Cienta, whose compensation to be fixed by the Supervisors.

Progress was then reported on the bill to protect to burial of the dead.

burial of the dead.

The bill authorizing Mr. Woodruff to place sleeps cars on all the railroads in the State, and not to case? cars on all the railroads in the State, and not to care exceeding fifty cents for any distance over one hit dred miles, and twenty-five cents for less than ## bundred miles, was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate, in Committee, considered the railrost free-pass bill, and adopted the original bill as into duced by Mr. Stow.

The Senate is still deleting ##

Ten o'clock p. m. - The Senate is at il debating in ASSENSEY.

Mr. VAN VALUE SETTING made a full and closus epit to the speech of Mr. Lauling on the resolute equiring into the charges against the State Kane Mr. Chain spoke on the Democratic side.

The subject was made the special order on Massevering. The New-Utrecht Tax bill, the Wallse Burisl-Ground Amendment bill, and Poughkess Charter bill, were ordered to a third reading. Metropolitan Police bill was made the special set

n Friday. Adjourned.
The Castle Garden Committee met this aftended Mr. Hemilton attended and testified that empres were charged no more for tickets inside this is! would be outside the Depot. Dr. E. Harris, subjenaed as a witness, brought up with him a document showing how the assessment of a percentage of road tickets sold inside the Depot was to be direct and among whom. These papers, left is an overest pecket at Congress Hall, were atolen; therefore its Havris testified before the Committee that the percentage was divided up into a certain number of share and distributed among various individuals.

The Committee then adjourned until to-merros.

.... Mr. John Nugent, formerly editor of The San & Halifax, N. S., died in Brooklen, on Tuesday.

FOUND DROWNED.-The body of an unknown man was found on Wednesday, in the river at the foot of Jestess treet. The deceased had the appearance of having been a min and his body had been in the water a long times. An inquest of be held a pos &